The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS--Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance.
CIRCULATION 2500.
JOB PRINTING
All descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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One square	$2,50	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,50	5,00	7,00	9,00	15,00
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Four squares	7 00	9,00	11,00	17,00	25,00
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Half column	15,00	18,00	20 00	30,00	60,00
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Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00, Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Iron and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

DYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Grower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3 n15

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American Hse. vl-43

LEWIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts, vl-43

J. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store, vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, in Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n3

R. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.--Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n40

H. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-51

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-53

D. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

E. BUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MRS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n43

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by E. Sichner, Main st above Court House. vln

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end Main street. vl-n

SCHMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

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MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

J. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and streets. v3-n39

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st, below Iron vl-n40

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Creek road. vl-n43

T. & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ERINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

H. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n43

EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

J. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Hats, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

LOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all Kinds; Planing near the railroad. vln46

OSTER, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy Cooper, Scottown. vln47

J. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln40

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

J. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln40

ISENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemung's alley, rear of American House. vln43

N. A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash fire insurance companies, Brower's building, Main street. vl-n43

JOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's will be promptly filled. Best green Western brush vl-n48.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Glazier; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at O. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

C. PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

C. FARR, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar & willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. vl-n15

Buck Horn.

J. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

D. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill street. vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tannersand Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n3

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. B. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln40

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln40

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln40

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n40

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa, sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE--Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing JAMES. F. CHATMAN, Chemist. P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 6,'69-ly.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 136 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, } Gen'l Partners.
C. B. STRETCH, }
I. H. WALTER, Special Partner.
Je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-ly

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,'67-ly.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,'69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may 9'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store,
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Apr.9,'69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with FANCY STOVES of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice. 2) DOZEN MILK-PANS on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apl8'70-tf.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68-tf

BARGAINS--BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done. jl1'70-tf

Choice Poetry.

The German Fatherland.

Which is the German's fatherland?
Is't Prussia's or Swabia's land?
Is't where the Rhine's rich vintage streams?
Or where the Northern sea-gull screams?
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
Bavaria or Styria's land?
Is't where the Marcian ox unbends?
Or where the marksman's iron rends?
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
Pomerania's or Westphalia's land?
Is it where sweep the Dunian waves?
Or where the thundering Danube raves?
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatheland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
Oh, tell me now the famous land!
Is't Tyrol, or the land of Tell?
Such lands and people please me well,
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
Come tell me now, the famous land!
Doubtless, it is the Austrian State,
In honors, and in triumphs great!
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
So tell me now the famous land;
Is't what the Princes won by sleight?
From the Emperors and the Emperors' right?
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
So tell me now at last the land!
Far as the German accent rings,
And hymns to God in Heaven sings—
That is the land—
There, brother, is thy fatherland!

There is the German fatherland,
Where oaths attend the grasped hand—
Where truth beams from the sparkling eyes—
And in the heart love warmly lies;—
That is the land—
There, brother, is thy fatherland!

That is the German's fatherland!
Where wrath pursues the foreign band—
Where every Frank is held a foe,
And Germans all as brothers glow!
That is the land—
All Germany's the fatherland!

COLUMBIADS.

"BOY, what is your name?" "Robert, sir." "Yes, but I mean your other name," "Bob, sir."

THE "Iceland Shakeup;" the "Alaska Refrigerator" and the "Alps Icebolt," are newly invented summers drinks.

BRIGHAM YOUNG doesn't agree with his mother-in-law, and she frequently attacks him in platoons.—*Boston Post.*

AN urchin being rebuked for wearing out his stockings at the toes, replied that it couldn't be helped—"toes wiggled and heels didn't."

PUNCHINELLO says the new three cent postage stamp has a portrait of General Washington with General Green in the background.

SINCERITY is speaking as we think, believing as we pretend, acting as we profess, performing as we promise, and being as we appear to be.

A SERVANT girl in Toledo, frustrated a burglar's plans, by throwing him out of a garret window to the sidewalk. He never recovered from the shock.

A CLERGYMAN, coming out of the water with a woman he had baptised, asked her how she felt in mind. He was not a little surprised to hear her answer, "Bully."

A CHICAGO man has been sent up six months on account of an abortive attempt to steal Tupper's "Proverbial Pullosophy." The sentence should have been to a lunatic asylum.

A CLERK in an Erie hotel has a magnificent scheme in view. It is a circular hotel, to rest on a pivot like a locomotive turn-table. The object is to give every guest a "front room."

HEARING a physician remark that a small blow would break a nose, a rustic exclaimed: "Well, I dunno about that. I've blowed my nose a number of times, and never broke it yet."

NOT having heard from the debating societies in relation to the conundrum; "Why do hens always lay eggs in the day time?" a contemporary answers, "because at night they are roosters."

AN inebriated man walking along the streets at night, regarded the moon with sovereign contempt: "You need'nt be so proud ole feller," he said. "You're full only once a month, and I am every night."

"WHY," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days, or five days, or a week?" "We want it fresh!" replied the ingenuous child.

A NOBLE red man, named John, recently settled in New London, Conn., stands six feet two inches in his moccessons, and his Americanized descendants proudly inquire, "how is that for High Lo Jack?"

AS a lawyer and a doctor were walking arm in arm a wag said to a friend, "These two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why?" was the response. "Because it is a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life."

AN orator, who had raised his audience to a great height by his lofty soarings, exclaimed: "I will now close in the beautiful and expressive language of the poet—I forget his name—and—and I forget what he said, too!"

AN experienced physician has discovered, in the course of a long and varied practice, that every one wishes to go to heaven: also, that most people are willing to take a great deal of very disagreeable medicine first.

A PERSONAL sketch of a Western Senator closes as follows: "He can not propel himself through the muddy pool of politics at a higher rate of speed than that of a rudderless polly wog through a kettle of cold mush."

SPEAKING of a recent gale in the vicinity of White Pine, Nevada, one miner remarked: "Why, it's a reg'lar typhoid;" whereupon a companion pat ronizingly remarked to the bystanders, "he's an ignorant cuss, he means tycoon."

AN anatomical observer asserted a few days since that there were four hundred and eighty-nine thousand and eight hundred and ninety-one feathers on the wings of a butterfly. "I don't believe it," said one of his hearers. "Then count them yourself," was the reply.

A ROBUST hod-carrier in New Hampshire recently carried a barrel of flour from the sidewalk to the third story of a new building, and returned with it upon his shoulder to the street, where he sold the flour for eight dollars, and received a handsome sum from the lookers-on.

AN Irishman of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, on being appealed to for his signature on a petition for "Free Cuba," exclaimed, "Ah! I know what you want; you want to annex Canady, and git Cuba, then when there comes another draft we poor divils will have no place to go to. I'll not do it."

"DEAR, me," exclaimed Stiggins, "that new surgeon gave Squantum's boy a new lip from the child's own cheek! What a painful operation it must have been!" "I've had a pair of lips taken from my cheek more than once," replied Mrs. Stiggins, "and it wasn't a painful operation at all."

"JAKE," said a blooming young lady in Indiana to her lover, one Sunday evening, "if you mean business by coming here twice a week, I want to know it, for I've just had an offer from another feller, and shall take him up in two days if you don't pop." Jake instantly "popped" and the wedding day was set.

LAWYERS have a ludicrous habit of identifying themselves with their clients, by speaking in the plurel number. "Gentlemen of the jury," said a Western lawyer, "at the moment the policeman says he saw us in the trap, I will prove that we were locked up in the station-house, in a state of intoxication."

A PITTSBURG magistrate, who unites with his official functions the business of an undertaker, holds court in his wareroom, and deals out justice with one hand upon a plate bearing the name of some person deceased, and the other upon a book of orders for funerals. The litigants sit upon coffins while their cases are being disposed of.

Miscellaneous.

THE GAMBLER'S CAT.

One evening, a number of us were seated in the bar-room of the only hotel in the village of Frogtown—the civilians' portion of Camp Floyd, in Utah, during the unpleasantness between the Government and the Mormons, in 1858—warming our shins before the huge fire that blazed in the old-fashioned fire place. The evening had waned, and was fast appproaching the small hours, when the footsteps of a horse approaching the house was heard.

The night was dreadfully cold and bleak, the wind was howling across the alkali plain, driving the falling rain against the windows, causing them to rattle as if some one was throwing shot against the glass, and it was so dark, why, "Egypt's dark sea" was not a circumstance to it. I have no idea how dark Egypt's dark sea was, but I have seen the remark somewhere, and it sounds like a good simile, therefore I use it—particularly as I have got stuck for a better.

Suddenly the animal halted in front of the house, and a cheery voice called out, "Halloa!"

The landlord went to to the door and partially opening it, peered out into the darkness, but not being able to discover anything, said:

"Anybody there?"

"Yes, I am; but if you will bustle about right cheerily I won't stay here very long."

"Go your way, if you want to, I am sure I don't desire to interfere with you."

"I ain't going away, not if there's a roof over your house. I come to stay, and am going to or have a fight."

"I calculate stranger, you can get accommodated with a lively shake up, if you are spilin' for a fight.

"Not edzactly spilin' but somebody will have to superintend a funeral if I am kept out here much longer.

"Don't know about that; but one thing is sartin, you can help yourself—come in, or stay out, jess as you feel like. We ain't particular," and the landlord closed the door and returned to his seat before the fire, and pulling his Powhatan pipe from his pocket, proceeded to fill it with tobacco preparatory to enjoying a smoke.

A minute had scarcely elapsed before the door opened, and a large, powerful man entered. His hair hung in ringlets down his back and clustered over his shoulders. His face was almost hidden behind a bushy black pair of whiskers, and beneath a broad-brimmed hat. He approached the fire, while the rain dripped from his buckskin garments, leaving a little rivulet upon the floor.

"'Joying yourself here, ain't you?" he said, as he looked around and took a mental inventory of those present.

"Trying to be comfortable," replied the landlord. "We always does."

"Derned independent, too—don't keer 'bout 'commodating anybody either,"

"Not perticklar. Got the dead wood on everybody. There hain't no other house in this here town, and they all has to come to me anyhow."

"You is the landlord, I reckon. Can't you give a fellow something to eat?—I'm as hungry as a coyote."

"Cood's gone out, and I don't think thar is anything in the kitchen, 'cepting some cold wittles. You can go in there and see what you can find."

The stranger took a candle, lit it, and proceeded to the kitchen, the way being pointed out to him by the landlord. After he had gone out, the landlord roused an Indian boy, who was sleeping in one corner of the room, and sent him out to take care of the stranger's horse, which had been left standing in front of the door. Some fifteen minutes passed away, when the stranger returned from the kitchen, followed by a large black cat.

"Whose cat is that, and where did it come from?" asked the landlord.

"That ar animile b'longs to me, and was brought from New Mexico. It is a smart cat, it is."

"And the owner a lucky fellow," broke in a taciturn old gambler who had been smoking his pipe all the evening, without uttering a word.

"You is right, old fellow; a black cat always brings good luck, and that cat has been my constant companion for three years. He's better nor a dog, and just as much company. Why, he knows more nor a man. Don't you, Sam?"

The cat jumped upon it's master's shoulder, and began to purr and arch its back, as if it greatly pleased at the praise bestowed upon it.

"I say landlord, have you got any chickens? I'd like to have one for breakfast."

"So would I," replied the landlord, "but I can't get it. There ain't any one in this region as has got chickens, 'cepting the Curnel of the cavalry, opposite, and he keeps a guard standing over the stable in which they roost."

The stranger again took a survey of the party, and then said:

"You look like a good set of fellows. Now I'll tell you what we'll do. If you are agreed, we will have chicken for our breakfast, and the Curnel will suffer. What say you all?"

"It would be a little too dangerous to attempt to nip them chickens," said the gambler, "although I must say I think a piece of chicken would taste mighty nice."

"Whar did you say the chickens roosted?" asked the stranger.

The landlord told him, and as he did so the stranger stroked the back of his cat, and repeated the landlord's words. Having concluded, he said, "Now Sam you must get us one of them chickens, and you have got to be keerful, or you will lose one of your lives." He then opened the door, and the cat walked out.

The stranger narrated several wonderful feats that had been performed by his cat, and thereby managed to while away some fifteen or twenty minutes, when a scratching at the door was heard. He got up and opened it, and in marched Sam, holding a chicken by the neck.

Every one in that room was dumbfounded, for they had no idea that the cat would accomplish the bidding of his master.

"Sam, one is not enough; we must have another. Be a good fellow and get it for us," said the stranger, as he again opened the door for the cat to go out.

The company had not been done expressing their astonishment at the wonderful knowledge of the feline, ere he returned once more with another fine pullet.

"You are a noble fellow, and deserve something, and blame if you shan't have the heads of both them birds. In the meantime, you had better lay down in front of the fire and dry yourself, or you will have a bad cold in the morning."

The cat walked to the hearth corner and quietly coiled himself up and was soon fast asleep. The stealing of the Colonel's chickens evidently pleased the landlord greatly, for he immediately brought out his jug and brewed a large pitcher of punch and invited us all to partake of it. We drank punch, told stories and sung songs for two or three hours, and then went to bed, and when we separated, the stranger took his cat with him. The chickens were given to the cook, who served them up the next morning for breakfast, being careful to burn the feathers and such portions as could not be cooked, to prevent detection, should a guard be sent around for the purpose of hunting for the thieves.

At the time I write of, the soldiers had but recently been paid off, and every house in the town was a gambling house and liquor saloon, and three-fourths of those in or about the town were gamblers by profession. Entering one of these saloons the afternoon following the eve as above narrated, I found the stranger seated behind a table, upon which was piled several hundred dollars in gold and silver coin, a number of packs of cards, and by them was lying the cat. I invited the stranger to take a drink, and he got up and accompanied me to the bar, but as he did so, he said:

"Sam, keep a sharp lookout, or some of the cash will be nipped."

We stood at the bar some minutes, waiting our turn to be served, when we were suddenly startled by a yell of agony. Turning around, we observed a soldier dancing around the room with the cat clinging to his hand. The stranger jumped forward, and catching the soldier by the throat, said:

"You have been trying to steal something from my table."

"No, I haven't," was the dogged reply.

"You can't deceive me. What is that you have in your hand. A twenty dollar piece, as sure as I live. *Give it up,*" and he took a double eagle from the soldier's hand, and giving him a kick, sent him headlong into the street.

"It won't do to try to steal anything from me while Sam is on guard. We do all the stealing that is done, don't we Sam," said the stranger, as he turned to the bar to obtain the drink which had been compounded for him, while the cat jumped on the table and resumed his position as guard over his master's treasure.

Having taken his drink, the stranger resumed his seat behind his table, and very quickly began to deal monte to a crowd who collected around him.

Several days passed away before I saw the stranger again, although I heard of him and his cat a dozen times a day. In fact, Sam and his tricks had become the topic of conversation in camp. He was as faithful as a dog, and followed his master wherever he went. The dogs at first manifested a disposition to pitch into him, but, unlike other cats, he would not run, and he had a trick of leaping upon their backs and seizing hold of them with his teeth, and reaching for their eyes with his sharp claws. He would whip the largest dog in the camp in less time than it takes to say Jack Robinson, and after he had defeated several of the largest and fiercest he was let alone and given a wide berth by the remainder of the canines.

This cat was a strange fellow. He would pay no attention to any one but his master, whom he would follow like a spaniel. He would suffer anybody to stroke his back, but it was utterly impossible to get him to recognize any act whatever. He was always at the gambling table, apparently acting as a "look-out," for if any one attempted to pick up what was known among gamblers as a "sleeper," he would pounce upon and give them a taste of the quality of his teeth, but if they attended to their own money, Sam was perfectly quiet.

Some three months after the first appearance of the gambler at the camp, with his cat, an awful tragedy took place. The gambler had been having a remarkable run of good luck, and had won somewhere between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. This he had changed from coin into demands on the United States Treasury, for convenience, and declared that he was going to leave the country. Times were getting dull. The soldiers had spent all the money they had, and it had gradually found its way into the hands of a few persons, and they were not going to run the risk of losing it at the gambling table; therefore, the gamblers were having rough times, and one by one, they were leaving and seeking other regions. The owner of the cat announced his int

The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, August 19, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

None so Blind as Those who Won't See.

The North Carolina election has had the effect of opening the eyes of a few of the more sensible and far-seeing of the Radical press and leaders at the North. While they had no leisure before the recent election in the the old North State, to denounce that spawn of the devil, Holden, and his hired cut-throat and assassin Kirk, they have, since that time, become fully impressed with the necessity of a change in tactics as applied to the "reconstruction" of the South. Among that class, beginning to discern the inevitable doom of radicalism, and manifesting a desire to escape the retribution certain to be visited upon the Thugs who have fattened upon the spoil of an oppressed and vassalized people, is the New York *Times*. In a recent issue it finds occasion to use the following pointed and truthful language in reference to the design of Holden to force civil war and its attendant horrors upon the people of North Carolina. The *Times* says:

"The tone and tactics of Gov. Holden's organ, the Raleigh *Standard*, "are simply infamous. If its purpose "were to provoke civil war, it could "not be conducted differently. Referring to Judge Brooks' issue of a writ "of habeas corpus in behalf of some of "the prisoners whom Holden's man, "Kirk, keeps in military custody, "without other warrant than the Governor's arbitrary will, the *Standard* "uses this language:

"'Is Judge Brooks ready to involve the people of North Carolina in civil war? Does he suppose Governor Holden will recede before *him?* * * The Governor will not recede until the Federal army is used against him; and the Federal Army *will not* be used against him. We are on the eve of civil war, and when it begins all the blood and all the horrors of it will be on the skirts of Judge Brooks.'

"We suspect that Holden's desire is "to provoke the state of things he pre"tends to deplore. Having enabled "the Democrats to secure a triumph in "the late election, he would now pre"cipitate the State in civil war that he "may obtain pretexts for invoking Con"gressional interference. Should trouble come as the result of Holden's im"pudent attempt to set himself above "the law, the country will hold that he "and he alone, is responsible for it. "The Republican party can not too "soon or too emphatically repudiate "both the man and his doings."

The *Times* may well exclaim against the enormities practiced and still threatened by Grant's pimp and pet, and it may well say that "The Republican "party cannot too soon or too emphat"ically repudiate both the man and "his doings." The *Times* may as well bear the fact in mind that Holden's deviltry was all concocted by and with the consent of Grant, who furnished him United States troops to aid in the hanging, torturing and murdering of Democrats, and to be consistent, it might as well begin the repudiating process with the responsible head. Making scape-goats of Holden and Kirk, will hardly satisfy the people just now. They propose to go to the root of the evil, and they are neither so blind or stupid as not to comprehend that Grant, his administration, aiders, backers and abettors are directly and altogether responsible for the outrages, murders, rapes and arsons committed by Holden and Kirk, by and with his connivance and consent.

"SECRETARY BELKNAP has settled the West Point difficulty concerning the treatment of the colored cadet Smith and it is to be hoped there never will be another occasion for an investigation like that just closed.—*Press.*

No one would get a just conception of what was the settlement of the West Point difficulty from the very mild remarks of the *Press* quoted above. The facts in this case are as follows: The board appointed to examine into the ill treatment of the negro cadet, as alleged by him, have not only found the charges to be false, but have recommended that he be court martialed, and that is what the *Press* calls Sec. Belknap's settlement of the difficulty. We join with the *Press* in the hope that "there will never be another occasion for an investigation like that just closed," not that we care particularly for the coming to grief of one of the pet black lambs of the Radical flock, but because we hope the experiment of negro cadets will not be repeated.

ALREADY we have had Lawrence, of Ohio, and Cessna, of Pennsylvania, declaring that the act to admit Georgia to representation, passed in the last hours of the late session, does not allow of an election for representatives in that State this fall, and now we have Ben Butler, in a letter, under date of the 29th ult., to his "dear Governor Bullock," announcing that "I am clearly of opinion "that the construction of the act will "not require any election to be held in "Georgia until the Legislature chooses "to have one." This is a queer sort of act to restore the Union; and when the argument is made on the stump in this canvass that the Radical party has wound up the glorious work of reconstruction by admitting Georgia to representation, it is a good Democratic question—How have you admitted the State to representation by an act which forbids the State to elect representatives?

NORTH CAROLINA elects five Conservative Congressmen out of the seven, has thirty-three out of the fifty-three State Senators, and eighty-two out of the one hundred and twenty members of the House, which insures a Democratic United States Senator, vice Abbott, of New Hampshire, retired. Grant backed Holden, but who backed Grant?

WHAT an immense pity Lieutenant-General Sheridan's away. A large party of Piegan Indians have just arrived at Fort Benton, and the cream of the joke is they are "nearly all drunk." This is almost equal to their being sick women down with the small-pox and small babes.

The Radical Convention.

On last Monday afternoon the citizens of Bloomsburg were startled at hearing the ringing of the Court House bell, but subsequent inquiry developed the fact that a Republican Convention was about to be held. Although the matter had been duly advertised, it was a profound secret to nine out of ten of the Republicans of the County. In fact some townships were unrepresented, and the most of those that were, was through self constituted delegates. In three-fourths of the townships no delegate elections were held. No credentials were demanded or handed in. One delegate had his ready, however, made out and signed by himself. He lives near Rupert.

We did not have much difficulty in squeezing our way into the Court House. Our venerable friend of the *Republican* after waiting an unusual length of time for the arrival of the Conyngham delegates—who didn't come—borrowed a cigar from one delegate and a match from another, and in a brief speech called the Convention to order.

A PRESIDENT.

According to programme, John Hartman of Hemlock was made President of the Convention. Now John was President last year, but his second elevation was due to the fact that he did not agree to the "Ring" programme, and he was placed in the chair to keep him out of mischief. As a subscriber of the *Republican* he read Bradley's editorial, insisting on the nomination of a full ticket, and as a hard working Republican he believed himself entitled to the nomination for Sheriff or Jury Commissioner, but Bradley had "been seen;" the "ring" and Catawissa fraternized, and John was sacrificed.

THE ROLL CALL.

The list of Delegates was duly called and showed the Convention to be composed mainly of the same men who have set there for years. We acknowledge that they had a number of men *of weight;* for example, friend Scattergood of Wintersteen's Township, M. M. Brobst, Mattie Monroe, Parvin Eves, Esq. McAnall and Esq. Morris.

THE BREAD AND BUTTER BRIGADE.

The leading spirits of the Convention (besides those retailed by Brown) of course were the office-holders and ex-office-holders, and their relations.—Among them may be named Ring Master Knorr, Assessor of Internal Revenue; Mattie Monroe, son of an ex-Assessor of Internal Revenue; Walton, (Johnsonian when it paid) Ex-Asst.-Assessor, Ex-Watchman of Miller's Whiskey, &c.; McAnall, Justice of the Peace; Morris, J. P. and Census taker; Conner, Census man; Hayman, son of the Jury Commissioner and Census Marshal; Brown, Post Master; Price, Post Master; Johnson, Post Master; Vastine, Post Master; Kester, Ex-Judge; R. Whitmoyer, ex-U. S. Store Keeper; Harman, Post Master; Heacock, Post Master; McCollum, Assistant Assessor, Co-operative Society man, and heavy voter at festivals; and Stiles, Ex-U. S. Store Keeper, Asst. Assessor U. S. Revenue, and once bolting candidate for Sheriff.

INSIDE THE BAR.

Mr. Abbott, Ex-Candidate for District Attorney and a possible one for the Legislature, then had Captain Conner and Harry James appointed Secretaries, and they took a seat at the table and saw Bradley fix up an account of the proceedings. Captain Whitmoyer then whispered in Abbott's ear, after which he suggested that all the delegates "should get inside the bar." Several post-masters are reported to have gone at once to Brown's Hotel and forgot to return.

LEGISLATIVE, &C.

At this point, the U. S. Assessor, J. P. Conner, Frank Stewart, and Harry James were appointed Congressional Conferees, and for fear that they might support Robison, they were instructed for Mercur. Then the U. S. Assessor had Mattie Monroe and J. Guilds appointed Legislative Conferees with instructions to put "Catawissa's favorite son"—Abbott—in nomination, thus giving a check to the Anneke Jans candidate in Montour.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.

Monroe, and Abbott, and Knorr, and James, having each got something, the latter in accordance with the laid out programme named our Post Master and several other office holders as a Standing Committee.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Knorr then made a speech in favor of the Democratic principle of minority representation, and had a resolution unanimously adopted to send Whitmoyer to a "Minority State Convention;" that is, we suppose, a Convention in which the majority do not rule. Of course the "Majority State Convention" will be a separate affair.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Abbott then secured McAnall's nomination for Jury Commissioner. It is true John is an Irishman, and a Justice of the Peace, but as Berwick and Catawissa are the only Radical strongholds in the county, it was thought advisable to throw the party nominations into those two districts. As usual, only two or three delegates voted, but the number was sufficient.

RESOLUTIONS.

Walton having been silent up to this point, now moved that a committee of two be appointed to draft resolutions. On account of his well known modesty he did not desire to be Chairman of the committee, to which position he was entitled by Parliamentary usage, and he therefore moved for the appointment of the U. S. Assessor, and M. M. Brobst; carried. The Captain then whispered to the Lieutenant-Colonel and then stated that it was hardly necessary to withdraw, as the U. S. Assessor had the resolutions "cut and dried" in his coat tail pocket. They were read, and the different Post Masters and Revenue officials voted for them.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Up to this point everything had been understood. But Stiles, Assistant Assessor, now moved that further nominations be omitted. This stirred the mighty soul of Hemlock's champion. He saw that he was sold, but was powerless to help himself. The motion carried, and Bradley's eloquence in favor of nominating a full ticket was lost.

SOMETHING FORGOTTEN.

A motion was now made to adjourn, but friend Scattergood thought something had been forgotten. As a loyal man (although not a fighting one) he wanted home industry protected. Therefore there should be a resolution in favor of a tariff on coal, iron, leather, &c. And now came a crisis. A tariff resolution was a dig at Mercur's free-tradeism, and would hurt him in Bradford! Bradley, Knorr, and others again whispered together—Hartman got restive—and finally a meaningless resolution was adopted which, as it *now* reads does not instruct Mercur on this subject, being general and indefinite.

The Convention then adjourned to Brown's Hotel, except a couple of delegates who called at the *Republican* office to announce their names as independent candidates. A few others swore that the "Bloomsburg Ring" controlled the Republican as well as the Democratic party, and that it should be purged of some of its rotten leaders.

Who are Entitled to Bounty and Pensions.

It will be observed that the following are the *old bounties*, most of which were received by the soldiers at the time of their discharge. Soldiers will be careful to draw the distinction between the old bounties and those granted by acts of Congress as *additional:*

OLD BOUNTY.

All volunteers entering the service with their organizations after the breaking out of the war, and up to Dec. 23d, 1863, inclusive, are entitled to $100.

All volunteers entering the service between April 1st and July 17th, 1864, inclusive, are entitled to $100, to be paid to the men honorably discharged at expiration of their term of service, or for wounds received in the line of duty, or if discharged after two years service for disease contracted in the line of duty, they are entitled to $100 bounty.

All the above named classes are entitled to $100 additional bounty, except the last, who are entitled to $50 only.

The above bounty is paid *in full* to any soldier discharged for wounds received in the line of duty, and to no other soldier, except those who served two years—or to expiration of term—or who were discharged on account of Government no longer requiring their services.

All men who enlisted in old organizations from October 4, 1863, to April 1, 1864, $300.

All men who enlisted in new organizations from December 24, 1863, to April 1, 1864, $300.

All veterans enlisted as veterans prior to April 1, 1864, were entitled to $400.

All men who enlisted after July 18, 1864, for one year, and who served full term, were entitled to $100.

All men who enlisted after July 18, 1864, for two years, and who served full term, were entitled to $200.

All men who enlisted after July 18, 1864, for three years, and who served full term, were entitled to $300.

All soldiers discharged for wounds received in battle, or skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty and all volunteers (excepting those enlisting after July 18, 1864), discharged in consequence of the close of the war, are entitled to the same bounty as if they had served out their full time of service; but if discharged for disability, other than wounds as stated above, they are entitled to the matured installment only; but if the disability existed prior to enlistment, all unpaid installments and the $25 advance, if received, are forfeited. If honorably discharged for any cause, other than above enumerated, within two years, they are entitled to the matured installments only.

A bounty of $100 is given to the heirs of soldiers who enlisted for more than six months and died in the service, and to the widow, and if there be no widow, to the children of all volunteers who enlisted for less than six months and were killed in the service.

This only relates to six months men who enlisted under the call of the President in 1862 for 500,000 men.

There is no bounty for enlistment in the Veteran Reserve Corps.

All the above are paid to the heirs of deceased soldiers in the order named, namely, to widow, children, father, mother, brothers and sisters.

Under the Act of July 4, 1864, men enlisting after July 18, 1864, the bounty is payable to the widow's children, and mother if she be a widow, without regard to location, or more properly speaking, if she be the widow of the soldier's father. No other class entitled to this bounty, and if the mother has remarried she is not entitled.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

The Equalization Act, passed July 28, 1866, provides that all enlisted after April 19, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, served the term of their enlistment and were honorably discharged, and who have received, or are entitled to receive, under existing laws, $100 bounty and no more; and all enlisted for not less than three years, who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who died in the service, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service, shall be paid an additional bounty of $100. The second section of this act provides that men who enlisted for a period of not less than two years, and who have served two years, or been discharged on account of wounds, shall be paid an additional bounty of $50; to be paid to heirs in the same order as above provided in the first section.

ENTITLED TO PENSION.

1st. All soldiers, Provost Marshals, Deputy Provost Marshals and Enrolling Officers, who were disabled directly or indirectly in "Uncle Sam's" service, while in the line of duty.

2d. All widows of such.

3d. All minor children (under 16) of such, where the widow is dead or remarried.

4th. All mothers who were dependent in whole or in part upon such a son for support, where no widow or minor children are living.

5th. All fathers who were dependent in whole or in part upon such a son for support, where there *is* no widow, minor children or mother.

6th. All orphan brothers or sisters under 16, who were dependent in whole or in part upon such soldiers, where there is no widow or children.

ENTITLED TO INCREASE.

1 All persons who have lost both hands or both eyes, or been totally disabled in the United States service, or so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, are entitled to $25 per month pension.

2d. All persons who have lost both hands, or one foot and one hand, or who are totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid and attention, $20 per month.

3d. All those persons who have lost one foot or one hand, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, $15 per month.

4th. All widows who have children by such soldier are entitled to an increase of two dollars per month, for each minor child (under 16). Where the widow is dead or re-married, the minor children are entitled to an increase of two dollars per month.

ENTITLED TO COMMUTATION FOR RATIONS WHILE PRISONERS OF WAR.

All who have been confined in rebel prisons are entitled to 25 cents per day for each day, if they have not drawn such commutation.

Heirs of Prisoners of War are entitled to commutation for rations at twenty-five cents per day, for the time the soldier was held prisoner. The heirs are: first the widow, if she has not remarried, next the children, next the parents, and if neither of these are living, then the brothers and sisters.

ENTITLED TO EXTRA PAY.

All officers who were in commission March 3, 1865, and who were discharged after April 9, 1865, are entitled to the three months [extra] pay proper, where they *have* not received it.

ENTITLED TO PAY.

All who have not been paid in full.

All officers who after being commissioned actually entered on duty as such commissioned officers, and for reasons beyond their control, were not mustered as such for 30 days or more, are entitled to full pay for the time they were so serving as such officers.

ENTITLED TO LAND WARRANTS.

All who served in any of the wars from 1790 to March 3, 1855, one minute in battle, or 14 days in camp or elsewhere, are entitled to a 160 acre land warrant. Where the soldier is dead, the widow, where there is no widow those who were minor children (under 21) March 3, 1855, are entitled, providing the soldier did not receive it.

There is no law giving bounty land to soldiers of the late war, but Congress will probably pass a law for their benefit.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.

There are soldiers all over the country who were discharged for wounds received in line of duty. These soldiers are all entitled to the full amount of bounty, originally promised by the Government.

Heirs of all such soldiers are entitled to the bounty where the soldier has died since discharged.

HEIRS TAKE NOTICE.

That where a soldier was discharged on account of disease contracted in service, and afterwards died of such disease, the widow, minor children, or parents, are entitled to $100 by act of July 28, 1866, if such soldier did not receive any bounty, or not more than $100, from the United States.

SOLDIER'S WIDOWS.

There are many who have been drawing pensions who do not know that the children under 16 years of age are entitled to pension on the remarriage of the widow. All such should secure the pension due the little ones.

LOST DISCHARGES.

Soldiers who have lost their discharges are entitled to bounty, and it can be procured for them in all cases in which they would have been entitled if the discharge had not been lost.

Soldiers who enlisted for three months are not entitled to bounty under present laws.

Jottings.

—A nut the radicals could'nt crack—North Carolina.

—Orangemen in New York are bound to picnic, even if they have to go to New Jersey to do so.

—Ohio radical Congressmen decline re-nominations. Do they see the "handwriting upon the wall?"

—Seward is *en route* for China. He is supposed to be looking up a certain "little bell" lost a few years ago.

—Grant was excessively "fatigued" at Cleveland the other day. He suffers greatly that way now-a-days.

—Georgia is to have an election this fall and Bullock and the balance of that ilk are packing their carpet-bags.

—Massachusetts has a reform party. We guess it's too late for that hardened old State to attempt anything like reformation.

—Grant, Colfax and Seward were all at Chicago the other day. Now, if a pestilence is not the next calamity telegraphed from that unfortunate city, it will be surprising.

—Kentucky darkeys failing to carry that State, or any part of it, are now engaged in the innocent *amusement* of burning barns, killing stock, etc. Can't the klu-klux look after these "pet iambs."

—Parson Brownlow emphatically declares he ain't going to clip newspaper paragraphs to the contrary notwithstanding. The people of Tennessee think they can bear the infliction patiently now.

—Since the North Carolina election Grant has become impressed with the idea, that, after all, his military experiment in that State was a failure it will hardly be safe to repeat in other "reconstructed States.

—When Sheridan burned the barns and homesteads of the farmers in the valley of Virginia it was a "successful raid;" now, when the French burn a village, Forney, the blatant eulogist of little Phil. calls it "shameful vandalism." Funny Forney!

—The editor of the Huntingdon *Monitor* thought he would be a candidate for the Legislature but has changed his mind, and concluded to remain honest and respectable. Temptation will overtake a fellow once in a while, but it always should be met and overcome as the *Monitor* man has done it.

—The Center county rads are having a delightful family fight, and are practically illustrating the fact that brethren who should, do not always live together in unity. The main bones of contention are Congress and the State Senate. In the Congressional fight little Billy Armstrong's friends have stirred up a perfect hornets nest, and the vicious things are bound to sting. Little Billy finds that the "weak back" which aforetime secured him exemption from the draft, is not exactly the thing to insure success in the present "war of the roses."

PHILADELPHIA has the yellow fever, and St. Louis has Grant and Seward. How terribly afflicted, and which needs the most sympathy it is hard to say.

Let Us Have a Change in Congress.

At the close of the last session of Congress an almost universal cry of congratulation went up from the press of the country because it had adjourned. It was not the Democratic newspapers which were most emphatic in their charges of incapacity and corruption. Independent journals, such as the Philadelphia *Ledger*, spoke out much more strongly than they are wont to do and we do not know a paper of that class in the land which had a good word to say on the departure of the Congressmen for their homes. Very many of the strongest manifestations of popular discontent with Congress came from Republican journals. Some of these remained silent from party subserviency but a large number of the best established and most prominent Radical newspapers in the country expressed their gratification at the adjournment, and congratulated the people upon the fact that there was to be a short cessation of the evil and costly legislation which marked the last session of Congress. Republican newspapers freely charged that the legislation had was almost exclusively in the interest of favored classes, that the interests of the country were neglected for private schemes, that special legislation occupied nearly all the time of the members, that the appropriation bills were crowded with jobbery, &c., &c. So generally was this the tone of the Republican press as to be noticeably the rule rather than the exception.

Never before in this country was any Congress so freely assailed by the newspapers of the party which held the majority. That is a very significant fact when we remember that the Republican majority is entirely responsible for all that was done or left undone. The Democratic minority in both the House and the Senate was so small that they could not make their opposition to obnoxious and improper measures effective. Occasionally they resorted to what is known as "filibustering" in the House, but by that process they could only delay the passage of a bill for a little while. In the end the Radical majority always had their way. During the last hours of the session, when an objection to a bill was fatal, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, and a few other Democrats, who were skilled in parliamentary usage, took their stand in front of the Speaker's desk, and by the peremptory declaration, "I object," stopped the passage of many schemes of robbery, which would have cost a tax ridden people immense sums of money if they had been allowed to go through.

Throughout the session the Democratic members offered amendments to bills which would have made them greatly better, but almost invariably these amendments were summarily voted down. The Democratic members acquitted themselves creditably at the last session, and they showed an honesty of purpose, and an integrity of character which should commend most of them to their constituents for re-election.

It is not so with very many of the Republicans. A majority of them were connected with paying jobs, and few of them have been able to go back to their people with a creditable record. Public opinion seems to have weighed many of them correctly, and numbers of them have voluntarily announced their intention to retire, while others have been refused a renomination. In some districts old members have forced themselves upon the Radical ticket only to be defeated. There are several such in this State. Some two or three have a faint hope that they may pull through in close districts by aid of the negro vote, but they will find themselves mistaken.

The Democratic party has always been unalterably opposed to all that kind of legislation out of which the gross evils complained of in Congress have grown. It abhors class legislation, and has always been the foe of jobbery and corruption. To it individuals are nothing in comparison with principle. It does not hesitate to excommunicate any one who may violate the fundamental principles upon which the organization is based. What this country most needs now is a change in Congress. We want honest men sent to Washington to take the place of rogues, capable men to occupy the seats of incompetent members. The elections which have already taken place show that the people are determined to make a change. The next House may be Democratic. If it is not so, the Radical majority will be so reduced as to insure better, wiser, more honest, and more economical legislation than we have had. The best thing that could now happen this country would be the return of a majority of Democrats to the next Congress.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Communicated.

BLOOMSBURG, Aug. 14, 1870.

There are few who have not felt the charms of music and acknowledged its expressions to be intelligible to the heart. It is a language that is far more eloquent than words. A violin or a piano is not less needed to soothe the ruffled spirit of a company than the harp of David was to calm down the fiend in the turbulent breast of Saul. Music is a language directed to the passions, it causes the rudest passions to put on new nature, and become pleasing in harmony. Music, by all nations, is used as an antidote to the sense of danger as well as a stimulus to the passions of combat. And as the veteran warriors move with measured tramp to the field of death, music is the magic that charms away fear or calls up courage. Its harmony is always understood by the masses, its language the same in all countries. A benison, therefore, on all musicians, be they amateur, hired, or the olive skinned minstrels from Savoy and Lombardy, who grind their music mills so diligently for our gratification, and are content with anything we chose to throw them, from the tenth of a dime to the fourth of a dollar. But my theme is not an analysis of music, nor an eulogy of the organ grinder of foreign climes. But simply an appeal, put in a strait-forward homespun manner, to the philanthropic music loving citizens of Bloomsburg for pecuniary aid in favor of the Bloomsburg Brass Band. This is an institution of the town, one too that we would feel sorry to see go down, yet there is a probability of such being the case. Composed of workingmen whose only income is their daily labor, they are hardly able to meet the necessary expenses attending the proper management of a Band. Music costs from $2 to $5 per tune, lights and fuel from $15 to $20 per year.

Room rent, (thanks to the liberality of Rescue Fire Co. and Messrs. Fox & Webb,) has been nothing for the past year. With these minor expenses they feel able to cope. Therefore, the object of this appeal is the raising of a proper stipend for their present leader. Mr. John Fuge, a man of rare musical culture, temperate in his habits and gentlemanly in his conduct, is well worthy of the position he occupies, and we hope that by the liberality of the appreciative part of the citizens we may be able to keep him in his present position. The substance of our appeal, then, is, Mr. Fuge is a poor man, his work is about three miles from town. His expenses, if living near his work, would be about $75.00 less (per year). than they are at present, living in town. This amount, $75.00 per year, the members of the Band ask of the citizens. I hope their appeal will be successful. Don't say, "Well, it don't matter if we have a Band or not, it is of no benefit to me," for its music is on certain occasions a luxury, none would feel willing to spare. Rowdyism is not the members' forte; they don't carry an assortment of blasphemous expletives at their tongues' ends. And instead of making night hideous with their fiendish yells they make it musical with their melodies; and amidst the roar and tumult of the everlasting dollar hunt, they pour out their pleasant music like oil upon the troubled waters, and hard featured men in fierce pursuit of that almighty dollar, pause in the chase and give attention. Even *they* have some "soul" for music.

Those citizens who feel an interest in the Band will please pay what they wish to J. S. Evans, Treasurer of Band.

CITIZEN.

Latest News.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 10.—The weather is very cool here. *The thermometer at noon was down to the freezing point, and it snowed a little.*

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 10.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a cage in the shaft of Glassmior & Hines, near Middleport, containing twelve miners was precipitated to the bottom, 200 feet, by the giving way of the hoisting machinery The following were killed: Thomas Quigley, George Stouch, John Roper, Jacob Kline, David Jones, and John Matthews. Wounded: John M'Gurnley, E. Manuels, Hugh McAnuly, and Albert Koch, all terribly and William Matthews and Patrick Day slightly. Several hours elapsed before the bodies could be brought out of the shaft. A temporary cage had to be constructed to hoist the dead and mangled bodies to the surface.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—General Ihrie, who has just returned from Alaska, protests against the Secretary of the Treasury ignoring his bid of $250,000 annually for the lease of the fur-seal islands, and proposes to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The investigation of the Nathan murder has ended for the present. Some important evidence was put in to-day, when the jury was discharged by the Coroner with the statement that at some future day they would be again called together to render a verdict. The efforts of the police to find the murderer are still unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Major B. B. French, one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in this country, died here at one o'clock this morning, at the age of seventy-two years. He has held the offices of Clerk of the House of Representatives, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and since the abolition of the latter office by act of Congress he has been employed in the Treasury Department. He was known throughout the country for his high standing in the Masonic fraternity. He was Grand Master of the District and Past Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—As the steamboat Norwalk was rapidly steaming from Coney Island to the city to-night with a thousand passengers on board, she collided with a sloop. The shock was extremely violent, shaking the steamer from stern to stern, and causing a frightful panic among the passengers. Several were knocked into the water—among them two children, who fell from their mothers' arms.

It is supposed that at least eight lives were lost, but neither the names nor number of the lost can be ascertained to-night. The steamer soon sunk.

LONDON, August 13.—The Orange celebration at Londonderry yesterday was attended with much violence. There were a number of desperate affrays, which assumed such proportions at one time that the riot act was read. Forty persons were more or less injured. At Enniskillen good order was maintained only by the presence of strong bodies of police and soldiers.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 14.—Admiral Farragut died at fifty-eight minutes to two to-day. His last moments were peaceful, and he expired with a smile on his lips. The remains after encasement in ice will probably be taken to New York to-morrow. The Navy Department and other authorities at Washington have been officially notified by telegraph, and the usual order for firing minute guns and paying other tributes of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead will probably be issued in the morning. In this city flags are at half mast, and his death, though expected, has spread a feeling of sadness among the people.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14.—Captain Wm. Willard, Warden of Connecticut State Prison at Weathersfield, was murdered by James Wilson, one of the convicts, this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a circular to the Democracy of Missouri setting forth their reason for recommending that no Democratic State ticket be put in the field next fall. The Committe, however, urge the election of as many Democrats as possible to the Legislature, but recommend voters in no case to vote for any one not pledged in favor of removing all suffrage restrictions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—Whittemore has issued an address to his constituents formally withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Forty-second Congress.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The Spanish Colonial Minister telegraphs Captain-General de Rodas, that if the insurrection is not suppressed by the 1st of September he will send 15,000 more Spanish troops to Cuba.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

French War News.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—At the battle of Woerth the French charged the Prussians eleven times. McMahon was for fifteen hours in the saddle without food and finally fell fainting in a ditch, but was accidentally discovered, and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

PARIS, August 11.—The *Gaulois* says there is much talk in diplomatic circles of an intervention of the great powers for the purpose of making peace. France, says the *Gaulois*, cannot accept such an interference; it would be incompatible with her dignity. Such was the first sentiment expressed by Count Palikao when informed of his nomination to the Ministry.

PARIS, August 11.—The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the death of General Douay at the battle of Wissenburg:

The General was from the beginning in the thickest of the fight. When he saw the day was lost, after he had done all that he could to retrieve it, when not even a battalion was left him, he called his aids one by one, gave them orders and sent them away.

As soon as the last one was gone, the General spurring his horse, rode some distance to the front, dismounted, and taking a pistol from the holster shot the animal. Then turning around, he slowly walked towards the enemy. His soldiers vainly tried to stop him. Amid the terrible firing he deliberately walked on. The retreating soldiers, aroused by the spectacle, turned again upon the enemy, but fell in heaps around their General, who still pressed forward. Another tremendous discharge from the enemy and General Douay, almost alone, fell dead.

PARIS, August 12.—During the debate in the Corps Legislatif, last night, Count Palikao minister of war, declared that the French reverses would be repaired. *Revenge is near and certain.*

METZ, August 12—6 P. M.—A body of the enemy came near Grouard, a station on the Paris and Strasburg Railway, this morning. They were attacked and driven off. Their commander was taken prisoner. To-day our cavalry made a brilliant reconnoissance in the direction of the river Nied.

PARIS, August 13.—In the Corps Legislatif last night, the Minister of War read the following dispatch, dated at Metz:

I accept the resignation of Le Boeuf as Major General of the Army.

NAPOLEON.

PARIS, August 13.—The *Presse* publishes a proclamation addressed by the Prefect of Strasburg to the citizens, he says: "Reports calculated to create uneasiness have been circulated. Some persons have dared to express the belief that Strasburg will surrender to the enemy without striking a blow. The ramparts are armed with four hundred cannon and the garrison is large. If we are attacked we will defend ourselves so long as there is a man left. Let all good citizens be reassured, and the evil-disposed tremble."

PARIS, August 11, evening.—There is a report in circulation here that the neutral powers are endeavoring to bring about peace between France and Prussia. The *Journal Officiel*, with reference to this rumor, says: "There can be no question entertained for a single instant of negotiations for peace. The thought of such a weakness cannot be harbored by any Frenchman."

PARIS, August 11.—Seventy thousand volunteers left Paris to-day for the army.

PARIS, August 14.—*L'Opinion Nationale* says the German journals admit that their loss in killed and wounded is in the proportion of five to two of the French.

PARIS, August 14.—*La Patrie* says that when Strasbourg was invested by the Prussians it was completely supplied with ammunition, and that all the places likely to be injured by the enemy's shot have been strengthened. Many persons left the town willingly, and many others were sent away. Strasbourg, it adds, can only be captured through famine, and it has provisions for many months.

METZ, Aug. 14—8:10 A. M.—The Prefect of Moselle telegraphs the following to the Minister of the Interior: The Emperor left to-day at 2 o'clock for Verdun, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. Before leaving, his Majesty issued the following proclamation:

"On quitting you to fight the invaders, I confide to your patriotism the defense of this great city. You will never allow the enemy to take possession of this bulwark of France, and I trust you will rival the army in loyalty and courage. I shall ever remember with gratitude the reception I have found within your walls, and I hope that in more joyous times I may be able to return to thank you for your noble conduct."

PARIS, August 15.—The following important despatch to the Empress Eugenie, is just made public:

LONGUEVILLE, August 14, 10 P. M.—The army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours, they were repulsed with great loss to them.

NAPOLEON.

LONDON, August 15.—Disturbances of a serious character have occurred at Marseilles and Lyons. Crowds collected in the streets shouting "A bas L'Empereur." Three persons were killed. A great deal of rebellious feeling is manifested, and fears are entertained of trouble to-day.

PARIS, August 15.—On Sunday a serious disturbance occurred. About fifty arrests were made. Discoveries in connection with the leaders of the riot were also made, which proved the existence of a conspiracy in the city hostile to the Empire.

PARIS, August 16.—The *Opinione Nationale* computes the force for the defense of Paris at 130,000 men. Six hundred guns are mounted.

Prussian War News.

LONDON, August 11.—Telegrams from Metz give the assurance that Marshal Bazaine is the real commander of the French army, while the Emperor is the mere nominal head. Only two corps now have their headquarters at Metz; the others are under Marshal MacMahon.

LONDON, August 11.—A special despatch from Carlsrue to the London *Globe* announces that Strasbourg is invested on all sides by the Prussians, who hold the railway. General Beyer who commands the city, was summoned to surrender, and refused. It is said that the citadel is scantily provisioned, and the garrison consists of only one regiment of the Line and the National Guard of the place.

LONDON, August 11.—The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation to the people:

"We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon having by sea and land attacked the German nation, we eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German armies, to repel aggression, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontiers. We war against soldiers and not citizens, and therefore the latter may continue secure in person and property so long as they abstain from hostile acts. We grant them protection as a matter of right. The generals commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary usages of war and will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currencies in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens.

WILLIAM.

"Given at Saarbrucken, August, 1870."

BERLIN, August 12.—The Bavarian Army has passed the Vosges and bivouacked last night at Dumeringen, near Saar-louis.

LONDON, August 12.—The German forces between Rastadt and Cologne are said to number in the aggregate 750,000 men.

According to the Paris *Siecle* 250,000 German soldiers are now in Lorraine.

LONDON, August 12.—An English banker, named Elliott, was arrested yesterday at Paris, while on a visit to his brother, charged with furnishing intelligence of French army movements to the enemy. He was taken to Camp Chalons, court-martialed and shot as a spy during the evening.

LONDON, August 12.—The nieces of the Empress have left Paris.

The *Echo* asserts without qualification that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial are in lodgings at St. John's Wood. The *Weekly Register* has the same report, which, however, it gives with a caution to its readers not to place too much confidence in its correctness.

The *Telegraph* is authorized to contradict formally the report that the Prince Imperial is in London.

LONDON, August 14.—The Empress Napoleon's retreat from Metz is fully confirmed.

LONDON, August 14.—A despatch from Henry via Berlin, dated Saturday night, says that a French battalion, moving towards Metz, was encountered in the morning, on a railway near Pont-a-Mousson, and retreated, leaving its baggage trains in the hands of the Prussians.

LONDON, August 14.—A special despatch from Haguenau, dated to-day, says MacMahon's army evacuated Nancy yesterday on the approach of the Crown Prince's army, and retreated across the Moselle *to the fortress* of Toul. The French destroyed the railbridge of seven arches which spanned the river.

LONDON, August 15, 2 P. M.—A second pitched battle is reported as having occurred near Metz this morning, which the Prussians were victorious.

BERLIN, August 15.—The Queen of Prussia to-day received the following despatch dated in the vicinity of Metz, Sunday evening:

A victorious combat occurred near Metz to-day, the troops of the First and Seventh Corps participating. I hasten to the scene of conflict.

WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A despatch purporting to come from Verdun has been telegraphed here as in circulation in London, coming through French sources, and reporting a battle in which the Prussians were defeated with a loss of 40,000.

The minister of war emphatically denies the report, and says that the battle alluded to in the report was not of a serious character. The Prussians received several checks, and were obliged to abandon their intention to cut off the line of retreat of the French army.

Rail Road Meeting.

HUNLOCK CREEK AND MUNCY RAIL ROAD.

Pursuant to a call of the Commissioners of the Hunlock Creek and Muncy Railroad, a meeting of the friends of said road was held in the Academy at New Columbus, Luzerne County, Pa., Thursday, August 11th, 1870. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. James L. Killgore, and on his motion an organization was effected by the appointments of the following officers:

Presidents, Gen. William Brindle of Muncy.

*Vice President

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, August 19, 1870.

WANTED.—A Journeyman Tin-smith immediately. SMITH BROTHERS, g30-tf. Orangeville.

A CHANGE in the ownership and editorial management of the COLUMBIAN anticipated. When consummated our readers will be duly informed.

BLOOM P. O.—In the recent readjustment of the salaries and grades of post offices in this State, Bloomsburg is assigned to the third class with a salary of $1,600.

C. J. F. of Centralia is informed that not one of the Independent Nine played the game of which they report. During last year the Independent sent them two challenges, but no answer or excuse was ever received. IND.

JAIL OCCUPANTS.—There are in jail now, a man charged with murder, and one charged with passing counterfeit money. Both charges are serious and, should the trials take place at the September term of court, will doubtless absorb most of the single week allotted to the term.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Hon. Ulysses Mercur, M. C. (from this State) and Hon. J. S. Sanders, editor of the Berwick *Gazette* and Hazleton *Sentinel* (both weekly) were in town on Tuesday last. The former did not call on us, probably owing to pressure of business and Bradley.

EAGLE HOTEL.—Our new landlord George H. Brown, among the changes, additions and improvements made by him, has changed the name of the Columbia Hotel to "Eagle Hotel," by which title he proposes to stand or fall. When completed, the House will be the finest in this part of the country and will undoubtedly secure a large share of the traveling custom.

THE WEATHER.—We are enjoying delightfully cool evenings and mornings though the sun is yet exceedingly warm during the day. It is not probable that there will be any more of the sultry nights which characterised the past month. Refreshing and unbroken sleep will enable us to withstand a good deal of heated discomfort during the day.

THE POUND.—Occasional pigs and geese occupy this bit of corporation property from time to time, the energetic youths of the town with an eye to small remunerations, driving them in when opportunity offers. The Lock-up is not much used, the accommodations thereof being deemed insufficient for comfort. The police force have had nothing to complain of since their appointment.

We are indebted to Mr. Peter Haverly of Shenandoah for a copy of "*The Weekly News*" a paper published in Dublin, Ireland. It is a large sheet and contains a great amount of reading matter. Its sympathies are very strongly in favor of the French, in the war now progressing, as are most of the Irish journals.

REWARD.—On last Monday morning Mr. S. W. Frey was crossing the Scopec mountain some ruffian fired three shots at him. The first went through his hat, the second through his left arm, and the third through his right cheek. Mr. Frey was alone at the time. He saw his assailant and could recognize him, if he saw him again. He offers a reward of $75.00 for the arrest.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The act of Congress of July 15, 1870, so amends the Bankrupt Law so as to allow a discharge to be granted, without the ban! of not possessing assets amounting to fifty per cent. of his liabilities, provided the liabilities were incurr previous to January 1, 1869, but on all debts contracted since that time the fifty per cent necessary. In other words the original law holds as far as liabilities incurred before January 1, 1869, are concerned.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Thursday last, a little son of Thomas Winner, of about five years, fell into a vat in Snyder's tan yard in this place. His loss was not noticed, but his father fortunately saw his hat floating on the water in the vat, and on rushing to the spot the boy was discovered head downward and struggling violently. He would inevitably have perished in a moment or two more, from suffocation, but the discovery of the hat was indeed most fortunate.

WE announce this week, by request, the name of Aaron Smith, of Hemlock township, as a volunteer candidate for Sheriff at the October election. The position assigned by Mr. Smith at this time will be regretted by many who supported him in the recent contest for nomination. He was the candidate second in strength in the Convention upon the first vote on the nomination for Sheriff, and if he had acquiesced in the decision made according to our party usage he would have been prominent as a candidate for a future nomination. It is to be hoped that upon consultation with his friends he will yet retire from the field before his assumption of a hostile position shall become irretrievable.

TOWN COUNCIL.—At a meeting held Monday night last, all the members being present the following business was transacted; Suitable stones were ordered to be procured to serve as land marks in making survey of town. Mevey & Neal's Furnace property was passed as "Suburban," instead of "Built-up." The board walks on Third and East streets, were ordered to be put in safe condition. A motion to reclassify the property of Rev. D. J. Waller as "suburban" was lost. The *first* Saturday of each month was fixed as the day for the regular monthly meetings of Council, instead of the *last* Saturday as heretofore. The petition of a number of citizens of Scott-town praying that their properties be re-classified as suburban was rejected by a vote of 6 to 1. A Committee was appointed, to confer with Mr. Chas. R. Paxton relative to a bridge over the head-race of Bloom Bro's. furnace, said bridge being inconvenient and unsafe.

THE most useful invention of the age is the Sewing Machine. Yet some care is required in selecting the one that is best suited for the work it is most intended for, and to purchase of a regular dealer, who is permanently located in the county, so that if at any future time it should require re-adjusting or improvements attached, you have a responsible agent to do it. From many years personal acquaintance with J. A. Mann as a practical tailor, and of late years as a Sewing Machine agent, he having secured the exclusive right of Columbia county to sell the three best Sewing Machines in the world, we without hesitation recommend him as one entitled to the confidence of purchasers, he having had years of experience with all the leading machines, some of which will make seven hundred stitches a minute, and from five to ten to the inch, making all the different stitches, such as the elastic, ornamental embroidering, lock, knot, double chain, twisted loop, buttonhole and overseaming stitches with a great variety of attachments too numerous to describe or be understood by any except the ladies. Parties in want can call on him the best Machines in the market for general family use, tailoring, fine trimming, shoe fitting, harness sewing, &c. With careful instructions in using them, each machine purchased from him is fully warranted.

FOR SALE.—Six thrifty young pigs, five weeks old. Inquire at this office.

PATENT.—Letter Patent have been granted to J. R. Faus of Espy, this County, for an improved method of oiling buggy and wagon felloes. This invention has met with the warmest approval of both carriage makers and owners.

CAMP MEETING.—The attendance at the camp meeting in Orangeville has been good, and on Sunday last was very large. From all accounts the meeting has been free from all disturbances and eminently successful.

DISORDERLY.—Hiram Rees of Buckhorn was arrested on Wednesday afternoon last for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and put in the Lock-up. He offered some resistance to the officers making the arrest. He was fined $7.20 by Mr. Mendenhall, President of Council.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.—There will be a meeting this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, in Snyder's Hall, of those who have enlisted or who desire to enlist, in the battery of Light Artillery now in process of formation in thistown. The guns will be forthcoming, upon the completion of the organization.

BOLTING.—It seems that the action of the late Radical Convention did not suit all the members of the party. Failing to get a regular nomination, Judge Kester announces himself as an independent candidate for Associate Judge, and John Hartman has his name published as an independent Republican candidate for Sheriff.

IN reply to the exultant article in the *Republican* from the Light Street Clan, we would state that the arrangement made between the captains of the Club was, that the Independent Nine we e to play a "picked nine" from the towns of Espy, Orangeville and Light Street. Since the game has been played we find that the Light Street Club claim the game all to themselves, although some players were from Espy and some from Orangeville.

We have as yet played no match with the Club of great "name and fame," but hold ourselves in readiness to play them a series of games for the championship of the county. Their self-laudation sounds like shouting before they are out of the woods. IND.

A GAME of Base Ball was played Saturday, Aug. 13, between the Independent Nine of Bloomsburg, and the Picked Nine of Light Street. The game was ended at the end of the 7th inning, by request of the Independents, with the following score:

INDEPENDENT.	R	O	PICKED N.	R	O
Appleman, 2 b	4	2	Ent, r f	4	2
Buckalew, p	2	3	L Mellek, s s	7	1
Ludwig, 1 b	5	1	Bachman, 1 b	7	1
Billmeyer, s s	1	1	P Mellek, p	6	1
Mendenhall, c	2	4	Edgar, c f	4	1
Clark, 3 b	3	3	Leiser, 1 f	3	1
Bitenbender, 1 f	3	1	O Mellek, c	3	1
Elwell, c f	2	1	Fiddler, 2 b	1	2
Waller, r f	1	2	Meminger, 3 b	5	2
Total	23	21	Total	43	21

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Independent	6	1	5	8	0	0	3	—23
Picked Nine	4	6	7	0	7	6	13	—43

Fly catches—independent, 5; Picked 10.

Home runs—O. Mellek, 1.

LIFE INSURANCE, when brought within the means of the masses, is the kind of insurance that works a real good. The poor, hardworking man, who has a large or a small family to support, must feel keenly the responsibility of his position, when soberly thinking of the future. To the honest father the thought of the future support of his wife and children is ever uppermost in his mind. It is this that stimulates him to action, that nerves his arm to work with a will, toiling day and night, and often overtaxing himself in the hope of securing a competence, and thus to provide for those he loves when his protecting arm ceases to work for them. He would gladly avail himself of Life Insurance for their protection, but, as conducted, he could not, for fear he would not be able to keep up pa, ments of premium required, under t. e old system.

This we think the HOMESTEAD LIFE, of Philadelpaia, whose advertisement appears in this paper, has most effectually remedied by their system of monthly payments of premiums on all policies they issue, thus placing the great blessing of Life Insurance within the reach of all, however moderate their circumstances, yet at a cost so small that it cannot possibly be felt. The Company is organized by the representatives of large manufacturing establishments in this State, in the interests of the workingmen, fully appreciating the necessity of some such means to enable the mechanics of Pennsylvania to provide for their families' future, as only the rich or those in better circumstances could afford to do in the past. We bespeak for the Homestead Life the confidence and the patronage of the working man, and a large and prosperous business.

P. O. SONS AMERICA.—The fifth annual sessions of the State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America were held in Thompson's Hall, Danville, Pa. August 9th, 10th and 11th.

The Convention was called to order on Tuesday, 10 a. m., by F. E. Stees, State President. A list of camps was called by the Secretary, H. J. Stager, credentials present and and delegates admitted to seats. Out of 137 camps but few failed to send two delegates.

The delegates from Camp No. 38 of this place were J. B. Robison and W. J. Buckalew. The hours of meeting were decided as follows: meet at 10 a. m., recess from 12 m. to 2 p. m. recess from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. The State Camp then proceed to election of officers. The following were elected and installed as officers for the ensuing year:

State President.—Geo. Hawksworth, Camp 88, Clinton Coun.y.

State Vice President.—A. B. Albright, Camp 10, Philadelphia County.

State of M. of F. and C.—Jere. G. Bast, Camp 47, Schuylkill County.

State Secretary.—Henry J. Stager, Camp 7, Philadelphia County.

State Marshal.—A. C. Weslie, Camp 102, Dauphin County.

State Sergeant at Arms.—J. A. Overdeer, Camp 72 Lancaster County.

Permission was granted Col. E. Z. C. Judson and others, to organize a State Camp for the State of N. Y. N. Y. and N. J. have no State Camps, having hitherto sent delegates to the State Camp of Pa., it being the head of the order in the U. S.

During the recent sessions of the Camp much business of importance was transacted and the onward march of this truly patriotic order insured. Harrisburg was designated as the place of meeting of next State Camp. After going into secret session on the unwritten work of the order the State Camp adjourned.

On Friday at 2 p. m., the parade announced, came off. All the neighboring Camps participated. The Washington Camp took the lead in line of march, the State Camp and Commanderies bringing up the rear. The procession was a splendid affair, the rich regalia of the order and the fine personal appearance of members showing off to advantage. After parading through the principal streets the procession was dismissed. In the evening Col. E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline) lectured for the benefit of the Danville Camp, on the "Forgotten Heroes of '76."

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.—*Orangeville, Columbia County, Pa.*—Professor I. E. Schoonover, Principal, Mrs. I. E. Schoonover, Preceptress.—This institution, for the education of young ladies and gentlemen, will re-open under charge of Prof. Schoonover, on Monday, Aug. 15th, 1870. Teachers, of acknowledged ability and high order of talent, will be employed in each department, and no effort spared to secure to pupils thorough and judicious culture.

The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.

Special attention given to Normal School training and Commercial instruction.

Terms—Primary Department, $3 to $5 per quarter. Higher branches, $6 to $8 per quarter.

This excellent institution is located in a pleasant village of about six hundred inhabitants—free from the temptations of a large city—about six miles from the railroad with daily communication to the different roads. The buildings are situated upon an elevation, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and perfectly healthy.

Calendar for 1870.—Fall term commences August 15, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

Winter term opens November 7, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

Board can be obtained in private families at from $2.50 to $4 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to provide for themselves.

Scholars will be admitted at any time during the session although it is preferable to commence with the term.

For further particulars, address the Principal, at Orangeville, Pa. [n31-4w.

BENTON ITEMS.—On Saturday Aug. 6th., a little boy about ten or twelve years of age, son of Nathan A. Tubbs while engaged in the snow above the barn floor, fell on the floor, badly injuring his head and shoulders. He is now considered out of danger.

—On Monday Aug. 8th, Lieutenant John J. Karns was thrown from his horse and broke and unjointed his shoulder, and was otherwise injured.

—The hot, dry weather has at length changed and warm, moist weather now sets in, although not in time for a bountiful crop of "slap-jacks," as the Buckwheat is yet very short.

—John Cole's barn was struck by lightning on the night of August 9th; not much damage sustained.

LOCAL NOTICES.

DON'T be humbugged with the foolish idea that Catarrh cannot be cured! The world moves, and medical science is progressive. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists. Can get it by mail for sixty cents from Dr. R. V. Pierce, of 133 Seneca st., Buffalo, N. Y., who is the sole proprietor and the only man now living that can make the *genuine*. Don't forget that the *genuine* has Dr. Pierce's private Government Revenue Stamp on each package.

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

MARRIAGES.

STERNER—ERASMUS—At Foundryville, July 31, 1870, by Rev. S. S. Henry, Mr. Alexander Sterner to Mrs. Mary Erasmus, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

DEATHS.

HARTMAN—In Muhlenberg, August 9th, Harry L., infant son of Israel and Margaret Hartman.

HARTMAN—On the following day, Milton B. brother of the above.

HENDERSHOTT—On the 10th inst., Henry, infant son of Norman J. and Mary M. Hendershott, of this place, aged one month.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.50
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	8 50
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Tallow	07
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	13
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard, per pound	12
Hay per ton	10 00
Pork—	
No. 1 Shoats pig	$12
No. 2 " "	$12
Bacon	13

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$10 00
Pine " (one inch)	Pine
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	1 50
" " 2 " "	1 00
Siding " "	1 50

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—

Northwestern superfine at	$5 00@5 62½
Northwestern extra	$6 00@6 25
Northwestern family	6 50@7 00
Wisconsin, do. do.	7 00@7 50
Rye flour	6 25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, $ bus.	$1 48
Southern " "	$1 [illegible]
Western " "	1 10@1 45
RYE—Pennsylvania 1?0, $ bus.	$1 [illegible]
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 15
Mixed, "	98@1 00
OATS—New	70@70
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $ Bbl.	$ [illegible]
Mess Beef, "	$ [illegible]
Dressed Hogs, $ cwt.	$7 00@8
Smoked Hams $ lb.	21@22c
" Shoulders $ lb.	14@15c
Lard, $ lb.	13@13½c
SEED—Clover seed $ bushel	$7 00@8 00
Timothy seed "	$3 00
Flaxseed "	$2 00
CATTLE—Best Cattle $ 100 lbs.	$5 @6 00
1st qual. $ head	$60@75
SHEEP—$ lb.	5@6c
Hogs—$ 100 lbs.	$10 50@11 75

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR SHERIFF,
REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. HOUCK,
ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

At the request of a number of friends, I announce my name as an Independent Candidate for Sheriff, and respectfully solicit the support of the public. AARON SMITH.
aug19-70-tf

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hemlock township, on or about August 3d, a WHITE SOW, without marks. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law. HENRY SHUTT.
Hemlock, August 12, 1870-1t.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The County Superintendent will hold an examination of Teachers, for the Town of Bloomsburg, at the Academy, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., commencing at 1, o'clock, a. m.
E. R. IKELER, Sec.
aug19-70-2t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing in the name of B. & Wm. Masters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be continued by Wm. Masters, with whom all accounts will be left, and parties indebted are requested to call and make settlement, and those having claims are requested to present the same.
DAVID MASTERS.
WILLIAM MASTERS.
Millville, Aug. 19, 1870-3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

On Wednesday, August 10th, from the stable of the subscriber a red and white steer, two years old, weighing about 800 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder.
NEWTON W. BARTON.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 19, 1870-tf.

TEACHERS EXAMINATION.—The County Superintendent will hold an examination of Teachers for the township of Greenwood, at Millville, on Saturday the 27th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.
aug12?0-2t. A. P. YOUNG, Sec.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Koons & Leiby, at Iola, Columbia county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims and settlements must be made with the new firm under the name of M. Leiby.
KOONS & LEIBY.
Iola, August 12, 1870-4w.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

30 CENTS

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS of matter, Political, Literary, Agricultural, Current News, &c., from the First of September, 1870, until the First of January, 1871, for Fifty Cents to single subscribers, $4.50 to clubs of ten, $8.00 to clubs of twenty, and $30.00 to clubs of one hundred (to one address), cash in advance. Address
B. F. MEYERS & CO.
Editors and Proprietors, Harrisburg, Pa.
aug12?0-4w.

MONTOUR BOUNTY FUND 1869.

EVAN WELIVER, Collector.

To amount of Duplicates		338 59
By amount paid Henry Lazarus Treasurer		
By percentage	16 92	
By exonerations	10 21	
Balance paid to School Treasurer	66 46	
		293 59
		$338 59

HENRY LAZARUS, Treasurer.

To amount received of Evan Weliver Collector		311 46
By am't paid James Barton note		239 59
By " " for Duplicate and publishing last settlement		14 63
By percentage		4 66
Amount in hands of Treasurer		73 50
		$311 46

NOAH MOUSER,
ISAAC MOWRY,
JOHN G. QUICK,
} Auditors.
aug12?0-3w.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia. In the matter of the petition of W. H. Ent, administrator of Jeremiah Kline, late of Jack-son township, deceased, for specific performance of contract. May 3rd, 1870, C. W. Miller, Esq., continued commissioner to take proof of contract.
By the Court, Certified from the Record.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

To persons interested in the above case, take notice, that I shall attend for the purpose of my appointment at my office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
C. W. MILLER,
aug19?0-3w. Commissioner.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEWIS DIETTERICH, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Lewis Dietterich, late of Briarcreek tp., Col. Co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Elsmor Dietterich and Stephen Dietterich, of Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate of the said decedent must make payment, and those having judgment, mortgages or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.
ELSMOR DIETTERICH,
STEPHEN DIETTERICH,
aug19?0-6w. Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Monday Sept. 5th 1870, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Berwick partly, and a part in Salem township, Luzerne county, Pa., being parts of lots marked and numbered, in the general plan of said town, numbers fifty-six and fifty-nine, fronting in the middle of lot number fifty-six on Canal street, thence by said lot seventy four and a fourth feet to lot number sixty in Luzerne county, thence by the same sixty-one and a half feet to piece of land this day conveyed to the mortgagees herein to W. A. Rogers, thence by said Roger's lot seventy-four and a quarter feet to the centre of lot number fifty-six, thence by the same sixty-six and a half feet to the place of beginning, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hiram Smethers.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate, lying and being in Orangeville in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Bounded on the north by lot of Samuel Coleman, on the east by lands of Nathaniel Spear and on the west by Main Street of the village of Orangeville, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Lazarus.
MORDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, in the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county on Wednesday, the 5th day of Sept. 1870 at two o'clock P. M., said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, or which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Jacob Artley, late of Franklin township, deceased.
2. Widow of Balzar Essick, late of Madison township, deceased.
3. Widow of John Dallman, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. Widow of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Girton, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
6. Widow of George Keller, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
7. Widow of James Emmitt, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
8. Widow of Daniel S. Vandersilice, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.
9. Widow of David Yost, late of Locust township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY,
Register.
aug?70-4w.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 5th day of Sept. 1870, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. First and partial account of Lewis Yetter, Executor of the estate of Geo. Hower, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
2. Third and final account of John Appleman, administrator of Justis Appleman, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. First and final account of Elwood Hughes, guardian of the person and estate of Jacob W. Hill, minor child of Jacob Hill, late of Centre township, deceased.
4. First and final account of Elwood Hughes, guardian of the person and estate of Thomas J. Hill, minor child of Jacob Hill, late of Centre township, deceased.
5. The account of Emanuel Lazarus, administrator of Clement G. Ricketts, late of Orange township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of G. B. Seybert, administrator of the estate of Catharine Seybert late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
7. First account of Sylvester Kitchen and Joseph H. Kitchen, administrators of William Kitchen, late of Mt. Pleasant twp., deceased.
8. The first and final account of Mathias W. Whitenight, guardian of the person and estate of Mary A. Whitenight, a minor child of Michael Whitenight, late of Hemlock township dec'd.
9. The account of Peter Heimbach and Daniel Baylor, trustees to sell real estate of Julian Baylor, late of Montour township, deceased.
10. The first account of Dennis Byrne, administrator of the estate of Patrick Byrne, late of Cooyngham township, deceased.
11. The first account of Samuel Cressy, administrator of the estate of H. W. Cressy, late of Scott township, deceased.
12. Account of Samuel Cressy, guardian of the person and estate of Minnie A. Brown, minor child of Matthew Brown, late of Mifflin township deceased.
13. The account of Isaac Knickbein, administrator of Frederick Hartman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
14. First account of Ritchard Berger, executor of Andrew Gilmore, late of Bloom twp., dec'd.
15. The account of Hiram J. Reeder, adm'r of David Reichenbach, late of Bloom twp., dec'd.
16. First and final account of B. F. Hartman, administrator of James Dugan, late of Montour township, deceased.
17. The account of B. F. Hartman, guardian of Elizabeth A. Ralston, minor child of James Ralston, jr., late of Bloom twp., deceased.
18. The account of Levi Ent, guardian of Joseph F. Patterson, minor child of Simon P. Patterson, late of the bor. of Berwick, deceased.
19. The account of Robt. F. Clark, surviving executor of William Sloan, late of Bloom twp., deceased.
20. Final account of John K. Robbins, administrator of Benjamin Tove, late of Montour twp., deceased.
21. Final account of B. F. Fortner, executor of Sarah Hoffman, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
22. The account of Martin A. Ammerman and Cyrus B. White, executors of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
23. First and partial account of Conrad K. Ammer and Franklin Fruit, administrators of Sibi or Colner, late of Madison twp., deceased.
24. The first and final account of Silas W. Johnson, guardian of the persons and estates of Anna Johnson, Adam Johnson, John Johnson, Owen L. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Sarah Johnson and Hannah Johnson, minor children of Catharine Johnson, late of Columbia co., dec'd.
25. First and final account of P. C. Wadsworth, administrator of Peter Emory, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY,
Register.
aug?70-1m.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS PRIME RYE WHISKEY, MATURED TO SIX YEARS OLD.

The undersigned has for sale, by the Barrel or Gallon, the very Excellent stock of

BILLMEYER WHISKEY,

heretofore in store at Bloomsburg and now released by the Government. To be sold in the interest of the Heirs of Martin Billmeyer, dec'd.
1?22-70-1m PETER BILLMEYER, Adm'r.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Henry Deiffenbacher, late of Derry township, Montour county, Pa., dec'd., by virtue of authority in said Will contained, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the most valuable Real Estate which has come into market for many years. The lands lie upon and adjoining the public road leading from Washingtonville to the Exchange; being distant from Washingtonville, and Church accommodations, about one and a half miles, from Danville about 10 miles, from Milton about 12 miles, and from Bloomsburg about 15 miles. They are in a high state of cultivation and of the very best quality.

TRACT No. 1, containing

101 ACRES AND 47 PERCHES,

whereon are erected a large beautifully situated, two and a half story

STONE DWELLING HOUSE!

Stone Spring House, bank barn, and other out buildings, with a well of excellent water, and a considerable quantity of choice fruit. Timber abundant for all farm and building purposes, and watered by a branch of Chillisquaque creek, on two south and east boundaries.

TRACT No. 2, containing

106 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

adjoining tract No. 1, above mentioned; 46 acres of which is cleared, with good apple orchard on part of it, 5 acres sparsely timbered and 55 acres first rate Timber, consisting of Oak, Hickory, Maple, Chestnut, &c., of immense value, and the land of best quality, after the timber has been cut off. The Oak is of a superior quality for building Cars, Wagons, &c., and the land is watered by a branch of Chillisquaque Creek.

TRACT No. 3, Limestone Lot, containing 1 acre and 139 perches.

TRACT No. 4, Limestone Lot, containing 1 acre and 6 perches.

TRACT No. 5, Limestone Lot, containing 1 acre and 51 perches.

TRACT No. 6, Limestone Lot, containing 3 acres and 131 perches.

The stone in all cases easily accessible, and good for building and lime burning.

☞ Persons desiring to examine the farms, will be obligingly shown over them by Mr. Treuckenmiller who resides upon the premises. Drafts may be seen in the hands of either of the Executors.

☞ TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money shall be paid on the day of sale, one-third of the balance on the 1st of April, A. D. 1871, when possession will be given and the remainder April 1st, 1872, with interest from April 1st, 1871. And the purchaser is said enter into agreements with security to comply with the terms of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money, good and sufficient deeds at the expense of the purchasers for stamps, shall be executed and delivered by the Executors.

☞ N. B.—Privilege to work up the timber on Tract No. 2, will be given immediately upon entering into the agreement with security as aforesaid. JOHN A. FUNSTON, His assigns, Pa.,
JOHN SHEARER, Washingtonville, Pa.
aug12?0-3t. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Joseph Rauch, administrator of John Rauch late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit: all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Montour and Hemlock townships Columbia county, adjoining lands of Peter Heinbach on the east, Jacob Leiby and others on the south, Peter Taylor, Eli Fowler and Frederick Stonge on the west, and George Toby on the north, containing

EIGHTY ACRES AND ELEVEN PERCHES

strict measure. Whereon are erected

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

a good bank barn, wagon house, pig stye, spring house and other out buildings good spring of water at the house, and water at the barn and a good apple orchard. About sixty acres of which is cleared land, balance in good woods, late the estate of said John Rauch, deceased.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property. One-half of the residue of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871, and the balance on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, with interest on the same from the first day of April 1871. Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871. The grain in the ground and that to be sown this fall is reserved. Straw to remain on the premises.
JOSEPH RAUCH, Adm'r.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold by the heirs of said deceased, the following personal property to wit:

ONE WILLIAM PENN COOKING STOVE,

pipe and fixtures, one copper kettle, one clock, one watch, one shot gun, one fanning mill, two beds and bedding, one set of carpenter tools, &c., &c.

Conditions made known on day of sale.
THE HEIRS OF SAID DECEASED.
H. P. FORNEY, Auctioneer.
Montour twp., July 29, 1870-4t.

AUGUST.

PREPARE FOR THE CHOLERA.

With the "heated term" comes the danger of that frightful pestilence—Cholera and Kindred diseases. What untold and indescribable misery has been visited upon thousands annually by these awful complaints. But every one ought to be made aware that a specific for this class of diseases, as well as a certain preventive, is the celebrated "HOSTETTER'S BEER BITTERS. It will positively fortify the system against the attacks of Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Summer complaint, Dysentery, Chills, Painters' Colic, &c. D. H. Rumbold, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of the U. S. Hospital Ship, "Falcon," highly recommends it for cholera, and has used it with marvellous success in such cases. It acts like an angel of mercy in every instance. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Price one dollar per bottle. [aug-?0.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sole by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.

Dr. Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks, Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION,

Inflammation of the Lungs all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Infirmities, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and cures the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive System; Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular powers; it acts like a charm on weak Nerves, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—42 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. aug?70-1y.

INVENTORS ADDRESS EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 15 Ninth st., Washington, D. C., for advice, terms and references.

SAXON GREEN.

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NEWSPAPER

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The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 23, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way that is so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

PATENTS.

Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., Solicitors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis.
MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

LOST,

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Bloomsburg, about two weeks since, a small red cow, four years old, marked with white on the belly and having a few white hairs on the forehead; had a hole through right ear. Any person who will be paid to any one finding her. Apply at the Store of Robbins & Eyer, Main St., Bloomsburg. E. C. EY

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

Mr. Fruit tells, in the *Prairie Farmer* how he obtained the "Early May" wheat, a very good variety, equal to any, even that which is being advertised at a dollar a pint by the seedsmen. Being in a wheat field at harvest time, he noticed some heads that appeared riper and sounder than the rest, and got leave to go among the standing grain and select such heads as he choose. He soon made a collection of heads riper, sounder and better developed than the mass of grain in the field. This he sowed, and has produced what seems to be a new variety of fine, heavy, early wheat, which he warrants with fair treatment to yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. This reminds us of a story that is told of the Chinese Emperor who, noticing a stalk of wheat growing in a field taller and riper than the rest of the field, caused it to be gathered and planted, and its produce cultivated. He thus introduced a finer variety than had hitherto been grown in China, greatly to the advantage of his people. These instances simply show the advantage of selecting good seed, a matter that receives much less attention than it deserves, and is as applicable to all other grains as to wheat. When wheat is cultivated in the drill it is easy to go through the field and select the ripest, largest and soundest heads. A few quarts of such seed, carefully preserved and cultivated—as of course it would be—would soon produce a marked effect in any neighborhood. Any farmer who would follow this practice of gathering the best heads in his field would soon make for himself the reputation of having the best seed wheat in his neighborhood, which would be a small fortune for him, and the influence of his example would render him a public benefactor. The practice of selecting the best ears of corn for seed, which has long been pursued by New England farmers, is doubtless one reason why the corn crop in that less favorable climate and soil equals or even surpasses the average crop of the corn States at the West, where they dip into the corn bin and use the average corn for seed.

Treatment of Ringbone.

A gentleman submits to Prof. Law the following statement. It was told him by a teamster, and was this: Fasten a bar of lead, bent to a ring, about the horse's pastern, so as to rest down on the ringbone, when the latter rapidly diminishes in size, and soon ceases to be painful or inconvenient to the horse. The ringbone will, however, soon begin to grow out again, if the lead is not kept on. The bars of lead weighing half or three-quarters of a pound, and eight or ten inches long, to be found in almost any village store, are of the right size. A hole must be drilled, or cut out with a knife, near each end of the bar, and grooves cut on both sides from each hole to the ends of the lead, and the ends of the grooves nicely rounded off where they lead into the holes. The bar should be just long enough when bent in the form of a ring about the horse's pastern to fit a little loosely when it comes down to its place on the ringbone. The holes are for reeving through twine (cotton is best) for the purpose of joining the ends of the lead together after it is put on the horse's pastern and bent to its proper shape. The twine should be passed through from one hole to another a great many times, so as to fill the holes and grooves to prevent its parting, or being chafed off. The lead will stretch out too large or be lost off in two or three weeks, but it costs little to replace it.

To which Prof. Law replies:

The above remarks deserve the attention of those having young and growing horses, the subjects of ringbone, in a chronic and comparatively inactive state. I have seen the remedy applied, with apparently good results. The improvement is due to the pressure kept up by the ring of lead, which stimulates the absorbents and leads to the diminution of the tumor. The action is the same as the absorption and indentation of the bone of the leg by the continued pressure of a tight garter, only the ringbone follows the example of other diseased products in giving way more rapidly than the healthy bone. The steady decrease in the bulk of ringbones in young horses, when the exciting causes have been removed, was long since remarked by Solleysell; and the gentle, but persistent pressure of the leaden ring merely seconds this native tendency.

But in recent ringbones, painful to the touch, and causing severe lameness, another system of treatment must first be adopted. A diet of bran mashes or other soft food must be given, a dose of physic administered, and wet bandages kept on the diseased fetlock till the extreme tenderness on pressure has disappeared. Then may the pressure be applied with safety. This is not the only instance of the advantageous use of pressure for the removal of morbid enlargements in the horse. In certain kind of windgalls, thorough-pins, and bog spavins, it proves still more successful than in ringbones.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Summer Fruits.

Acids promote the seperation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "bilious;" that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in seperating the bile from the blood; that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens, and lettuce, and salads in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour, as lemonades, on attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries, in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even sweet milk or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever.

If any one will look at the immense crops a very small garden will produce for a family, and compare it with the little crops from very large farms, they should need no better inducement to enrich their soil highly.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Wonderful Musician.

Once upon a time a wonderful Fiddler was travelling through a wood, thinking of all sorts of things as he went along and presently he said to himself, "I have plenty of time and space in this forest, so I will fetch a good companion;" and, taking the fiddle from his back, he fiddled till the trees re-echoed. Presently a Wolf came crashing through the brushwood.

"Ah! a Wolf comes, for whom I have no desire," said the Fiddler; but the Wolf, approaching nearer, said, "Oh, you dear Musician, how beautifully you play! might I learn how?"

"It is soon learnt; you have only to do exactly as I tell you." Then the Wolf replied, "I will mind you just as a schoolboy does his master." So the Musician told the Wolf to come with him; and when they had gone a little distance together they came to an old oak-tree, which was hollow within and split in the middle. "See here," said the Musician, "if you wish to learn how to fiddle, put your fore-foot in this cleft." The Wolf obeyed; but the Fiddler, snatching up a stone, quickly wedged both his feet so fast with one blow that the Wolf was stuck fast, and obliged to remain where he was. "Wait there till I come again," said the Fiddler, and went on his way.

After a while he said to himself a second time, "I have plenty of time and space in the forest, so I will fetch another companion;" and taking his fiddle, he played away in the wood. Presently a Fox came sneaking through the trees.

"Ah!" said the Musician, "here comes a Fox, whom I did not desire."

The Fox, running up, said, "Ah, you dear Mister Musician, how is it you fiddle so beautifully? might I learn too?"

"It is soon learnt," answered he; "but you must do all I tell you." "I will obey you as a schoolboy does his master," answered the Fox, and he followed the Musician. After they had walked a little distance he came to a footpath, with high hedges on each side. The Musician stooped, and pulling the bough of a hazle-tree down to the ground on one side he put his foot upon it, and then bent another down on the other side, saying, "Come little Fox, if you wish to learn something, reach me here your left forefoot." The Fox obeyed, and the Musician bound the foot to the left bough. "Now reach me the other, little Fox," said he, and he bound that to the right bough. And as soon as he saw that the knots were fast he let go, and the boughs sprang back into the air carrying the Fox, shaking and quivering, up with them. "Wait there till I come again," said the Musician, and went on his way.

After a little while he said again to himself, "Time and space are not wanting to me in this forest; I will fetch another companion;" and, taking his fiddle, he made the sound re-echo in the woods.

"Aha!" said he, "a Hare! I won't have him."

"Oh, you dear Musician!" said the Hare, "how do you fiddle so beautifully; could I learn it too?"

"It is soon learnt," replied the Musician, "only do all I tell you." The little Hare replied, "I will obey you as a schoolboy does his master;" and they went on together till they came to a clear space in the forest where an aspen-tree stood. The Musician bound a long twine round the neck of the Hare, and knotted the other end to a tree. "Now, my lively little hare, jump twenty times round the tree," exclaimed the Musician. The Hare obeyed; and as he jumped round the twentieth time the twine had wound itself round the tree twenty times also, and made the Hare prisoner; and pull and tug as much as he would, the cord only cut the deeper into his neck. "Wait there till I come again," said the Musician, and went on further.

The Wolf, meanwhile, had been pulling, dragging, and biting at the stone, and worked at it so long that at last he set his feet at liberty, and drew them again out of the cleft. Then, full of rage and anger, he hastened after the Musician, intending to tear him into pieces. As the Fox saw him running past he began to groan, and shouted with all his power, "Brother Wolf, come and help me; the Musician has deceived me!" So the Wolf, pulling the branches down, bit the knot to pieces, and freed the Fox, who went on with him in order to take revenge on the Musician. On their way they found the Hare tied, and setting him at liberty, all three set out in pursuit of their enemy.

The Musician, however, had once more played his fiddle, and this time had been very lucky, for the notes came to the ears of a poor woodcutter, who left all his work directly, whether he wished or not, and with his axe under his arm, came up to hear the music.

"At last the right companion come," said the Musician; "for I desired a man, and not a wild beast." And beginning to play, he played so beautifully and delightfully, that the poor man was as if enchanted, and his heart beat for joy. While he thus stood, the Wolf, the Fox and the Hare came up, and he observed that they had some bad design, so raising his bright axe he placed himself before the Musician, as if he would say, "Who wishes to attack must take care of himself." His looks made the animals afraid, and they ran back into the forest; but the Musician, after playing one more tune out of gratitude to the woodcutter, went on his journey.

The Undutiful Son.

Once upon a time a man and his wife were sitting before their house-door, with a roast fowl on a table between them, which they were going to eat together. Presently the man saw his old father coming, and he quickly snatched up the fowl and concealed it, because he grudged sharing it, even with his own parent. The old man came, had a draught of water, and then went away again. As soon as he was gone the son went to fetch the roast fowl again; but when he touched it he saw that it was changed into a toad, which sprang upon his face and squatted there, and would not go away. When any one tried to take it off, it spat out poison and seemed about to spring in the face so that at length nobody dared to meddle with it. Now, this toad the undutiful son was compelled to feed, lest it should feed on his flesh; and with this companion he moved wearily about from place to place, and had no rest anywhere in this world.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into paris, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequeatly occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and goaty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all nunatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

jl:70-1y

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a. m.	Going South. Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	8.40	12.20	3.20	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	2.39	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.30	10.55	4.30	8.24
Shickshinny	6.52	9.60	5.17	9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	11.24	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55	10.40
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.25	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.		STATIONS.	Mail North	
Dep. 8.15	a.m	Williamsport,	Arr. 1.50	p. m.
" 8.45	"	Muncy,	Dep. 5.28	"
" 9.30	"	Milton,	" 4.40	"
" 10.10	"	Danville,	" 4.00	"
" 10.30	"	Rupert,	" 3.40	"
" 10.42	"	Catawissa,	" 3.32	"
" 11.07	"	Ringtown,	" 3.05	"
" 12.21	p.m.	Summit,	" 1.50	"
" 12.31	"	Quakake,	" 1.40	"
" 12.46	"	E. Mahony Junc,	" 1.30	"
" 2.15	"	Pine, Tamaqua, Dine,	" 1.10	"
" 4.25	"	Reading,	" 10.40	a.m.
" 3.15	"	Pottsville,	" 11.30	"
Arr. 6.45	"	Philadelphia,	" 8.15	"
" 1.25	"	Pine Mang'l Junk, dine	" 2.00	p.m.
" 2.57	"	Bethlehem,	" 12.10	"
" 5.05	"	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.55	a.m.
" 3.20	"	Easton,	" 11.45	"
		New York, ft. Liberty st.,		
" 6.05	"	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00	"
" 6.05	"	" L. Valley R. R.	" 8.30	"
" 5.58	a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00	p.m.

Passengers taking the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, Few York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 13th 1870. Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.55 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.15 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ELI. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED B. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	Express	Accom.
	P.M.	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis.	A.M.	P.M.	
			At New York,	Lv		
	9 12	4.45	(*Desbrosses St.*)	8.00	4.10	
			Christopher St.,	8.00	4.10	
	9.00	4.35	Hoboken,	8.10	4.24	
	8.55	4.10	Newark,	8.40	4.50	
	8.10	1.01	Washington,	11.28	7.40	
			via Cen. RR. of N.J.			
			New York,			
	1.00	3.40	(*Foot Liberty St.*)	9.00	5.00	
	7.40	1.21	New Hampton,	11.18	7.20	
	5.48	12.47	Oxford,	11.43	7.50	
		12.37	Bridgeville,	11.53	8.05	
	9.10	5.50	Philadelphia,	7.30	5.30	
	8.45	5.30	Trenton,	8.45	4.42	
	6.38	1.30	Phillipsburg,	11.05	7.05	
	5.23	12.30	Manunks Chunk,	12.08	8.05	
	5.28	12.25	Delaware,	12.15	8.2	
	5.14	12.08	Mount Bethel,	12.25	8.20	
	5.02	12.52	Water Gap,	12.40	8.42	
	4.51	11.38	Stroudsburg,	12.50	8.55	
		11.28	Sparangville,	1.50		
		11.18	Henryville,	1.15		
	4.16	11.02	Oakland,	1.30	9.20	
	4.01	10.46	Forks,	1.46	9.41	
	3.45	10.27	Tobyhanna,	2.06	9.58	
	3.34	10.14	Goudsboro,	2.19	10.09	
	3.15	9.50	Moscow,	2.36	10.29	
	3.05	9.40	Dunning,	2.46	10.38	P.M.
8.00	2.49	9.10	Scranton,	3.30	9.00	8.30
7.30		8.58	Clark's Summit,	3.40	9.15	9.10
7.15		8.50	Abington,	3.46	9.23	9.25
6.45	1.55	8.11	Factoryville,	4.01	9.38	9.55
6.10	1.20	7.52	Nicholson,	4.20	9.54	10.30
5.40	1.24	7.07	Hopbottom,	4.40	10.12	11.00
4.57		7.15	Montrose,	4.57	10.40	12.00
4.30		6.59	New Milford,	5.10	10.49	12.30
3.45	12.35	6.30	Great Bend,	5.30	11.02	1.10
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations. At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c. At Manunk with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Philipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Orlyphant, Honesdale and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.20 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.55 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.30 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 5.55, 8.10 and 11.55 a. m., 2.50 2.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 3.50, 6.05 and 10.00 p. m. respectively Sleeping cars accompany the 5.55 and 11.55 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.50 & 4.30 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way stations; the 4.30 p.m. train connecting for Pine Grove and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.25 and 10.30 a. m., 1.25 and 4.15 p. m. Returning leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.05 noon, 4.0 and 8.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.50 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.40 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Reading at 4 p. m. for Harrisburg, and 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Hermdon at 9.30 a. m., 2.30 and 6.10 p. m. arriving at Harrisburg at 5.30 and 10.45 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.30 noon and Shamoky City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.57 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.28 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia via New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.55 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.50 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m.., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Coatesville Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 6.25 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.52 p. m. returning leave Downingtown at 6.20 a. m., 12.55 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sunday's, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.45 p.m., (the 3.45 p.m. train running only to Reading); leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m. Harrisburg at 5.55 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 4.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.00 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent

Reading, Pa., April 25, 1870.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG

and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 511 Market street. For full particulars, apply to

JACOB SCHUYLER, Proprietor,

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ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered, depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold annually. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This stagnant state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, and the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the locality say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel hungry, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

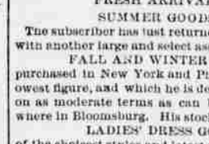
Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with printed directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients have cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite, the food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $3.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr:70-1y.



This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Eruption*. *Pimples* and *Blotches on the face*, and *scaly or rough skin*, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure *Salt Rheum*, *Erysipelas*, *Scald Head*, *Ring Worm*, *Boils*, *Scaly Eruptions of the Skin*, *Scrofula Sores*, *Ulcers* and "*Canker*" *in the Mouth and Stomach*. It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining *in harmony* Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have no appetite, are afraid or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of weakness, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel *dull, drowsy, debilitated and unrefreshed*, have frequent *Headache, mouth tastes badly* in the morning, *irregular appetite* and *tongue coated*, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver or "Biliousness."* In many cases of "*Liver Complaint*" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver *strengthened* and *healthy*. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In *Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases*, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y. jl22'70-1f

ORANGEVILLE STILL AHEAD.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the Farming community that they are ag-in in the field with their machines for the harvest of 1870.

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THRESHER AND CLEANER,

Patented by Adrian Cornell, with Major's patent double acting separator combined, is what every farmer wants. It has been fairly tested and has far exceeded the expectations of all who have seen its operations. It has been got up expressly to meet the wants of the Farmer. We manufacture them, one-half for Treadpower and undershot for lever power. This machine can be made to do any desired amount of work by changing the sieves. It is simple in construction, easy to manage and not liable to get out of repair.

They also continue to manufacture the Celebrated

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HORSE POWER & THRESHER,

from the original patterns, with an improvement in the power, whereby a gain of 25 per cent. is effected, and gives the desired power at from 3 to 6 inches less elevation than the old style. They also attach

MAJOR'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING SHEET IRON BOTTOM SEPARATORS

to their machines, manufactured only by them and secured to them by letters patent from Wm. M. Major. They also manufacture the best and lightest running Lever Powers in the country also Double and Single-tenned Jacks. Having on hand a good supply of well seasoned lumber of the best quality, and experienced workmen engaged in their manufacture, they guarantee their machines

SUPERIOR TO ANY MANUFACTURED

elsewhere. All having repairing to do should remember that we have all the original patterns. Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Machines sold at astonishingly low prices and credit given when desired.

For further particulars call on or address

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AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

where they manufacture the best and cheapest Iron and Wooden Beam Plows in the State, also wagon jacks, iron kettles and all kinds of work usually done in Foundries and Machine shops. All work warranted and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

jl:70-1f.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1859 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelph